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TENTH AND BANK STREETS. RICHMOND, VA.

THE DAILY TIMES is served by carriers on their own account in this city, Manchester and Barton Heights for 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month, 1.00 a year; by mall, 50 cents a month,

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by mail.

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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

SUNDAY, JANURARY 21, 1894,

### TWELVE PAGES.

MEETINGS MONDAY NIGHT.

Strict Observance Lodge, Masons, St. Al-Pickett Camp. C. V., Central Hall. Oid Dominion Lodge, K. of P., Schiller Syracuse Lodge, K. of P., Odd-Fellows Jefferson Lodge, I. C. O. F., Odd-Fellows' Richmond Lodge, I. O. F., Belvidere Neilson Encampment, I. O. O. F., Belvi-

dere Hall.

Excelsior Encampment, I. O. O. F., OddFellows' Hall.

Annowan Tribe, I. O. R. M., Laube's Hall.
Indianola Tribe, I. O. R. M., Toney's

Hall.
Grey Eagle Tribe, I. O. R. M., Jr. O. U.
A. M. Hall.
R. E. Lee Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr.
O. U. A. M. Hall.
Patrick Henry Council, Jr. O. U. A. M.,

Aurora Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall. on Castle, K. G. E., Jr. O. U. A. West End W. C. T. U., Y. M. C. A. Par-

West End Lodge, I. O. G. T., Clay-Street Rescue Lodge, I. O. G. T., Gatewood's

Charity Lodge, I. O. G. T., Springfield

Sidney Court, E. L. of A., 805 west Cary Manford Lodge, Tonti, Jr. O. U. A. M. McGill Catholic Union, Cathedral Hall, Carpenters' Union, Cancordia Hall.
Weman's Christian Association, Association Rooms.
Company "E," First Regiment, Armory.

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THE ANDERSON-M'CORMICK LAW. The results of the Anderson-McCormick election law have no doubt surpassed the possibilities expected by its framers.

Whatever may have been the scope of their contemplation, the people understood from the ease with which cheating could be effected under it that the Legislature intended to encourage it, and, acting under this attributed inspiration, those who administer it have in many places become adepts in fraud.

We believe that the fact that many of the Mahone county judges had become active Mahone partisans in elections, and abused their power as judges to forward Mahone's ends, and that it was necessary to end their power, was the original reason that the Anderson-McCormick act was passed. Nevertheless the people saw that the act facilitated cheating, and, in many places, it is put to all the purposes which the Legislature could possibly have had in view.

When the Dispatch declares that it knows nothing of frauds in elections that amount to anything, all we can say is that the Dispatch sis both blind and deaf. Everybody else who takes the trouble to inquire learns without difficulty that cheating is the rule in many quar-

We are continually met with the suggestion that we ought to hold our peace about these frauds, and let them go on. We shall never consent to this, Unless they are stamped out they will corrupt and degrade our whole body politic and all our people.

If things have come to such a pass that full-grown white men must sit dumb and with folded arms, when they see cheating and fraud going on directly before their eyes because of their fear of a contest of any sort whatever with negroes, then our civilization has already been degraded and the seeds of its de-

struction already sown.

Appropriate and curative legislation is the only way to stop the agitation of this most momentous question. If, in view of all that has been said about the operation of our present election law, the Legislature refuses to correct its weak features, it will be assumed that the Legislature approves fraudulent practices, and an urgent appeal to the pe ple will be necessary to secure the amendments by the next Legislature. The disof this subject will, we think, prosome startling disclosures.

Mr. Carlisle has made it a condition of the subscription to his new loan that it shall be paid in gold. But while the New York banks have an abnormal

ulation of gold, these are not times

when they will be in a hurry to let of it go. Very well. Where will the subscribers to the loan get gold? This inquiry suggests the consideration that the \$345,000,000 of greenbacks and the \$145,000,000 of Sherman notes are all gold obligations of the government. In other words, a subscriber for the loan who holds greenbacks or Sherman notes may cash them in and pay for the bonds with the gold he gets from the government. This will undoubtedly be done to siderable extent. The matter will probably assume this form. Instead of cashing the notes that are offered an arrangement will no doubt be made by which they will be secured outright where it cannot be avoided, in which case Mr. Carlisle will receive part of the subscription in gold and part in these notes. He really has no occasion for gold except to build up his reserve to \$100,000,000, and the greenbacks and Sherman notes which come in will answer his purpose in paying obligations due by the government as well as gold. But the case serves to illustrate the many complications which bad politics have brought on us.

#### THE MILITARY SITUATION IN EU. ROPE.

An intelligent review of the financial condition of the continental powers of Europe makes it very evident that they are all under a strain which must come to an early end by either war or bankriptcy. The New York Journal of Commerce contained a most interesting resame of their state and condition in its issue of Thursday last, from which we extract some most significant remarks and facts as follows:

We have repeatedly called attention to the fact that the military policies of the leading European powers were bringing upon them financial burthens which must compel an early resort to war, as a means, on the one hand, of making a reduction of military budgets possible, and, on the other hand, of providing a diversion from the dangerous domestic discontents which these exhaustive expenditures have created. A few figures may indicate the extent to which this military waste has been carried within the last twelve to fifteen years. The national debts of the five countries chiefly concerned in this pelicy compare as follows, at the two

Austro-Hungary	\$1,710,000,000	\$2,870,000,0000
	1879.	1892,
German Empire	44,000,000	436,000,000
	1878.	1892.
Italy	\$1,950,000,000	2,395,000,000
	-	
Tot Dreibund Sta	tes \$3,704,000,00	0.35,681,000,000
Increase	.1,977,000,660, 01	53.5 per ct.
	1879.	1893.
France	\$3,750,000,000	\$6,105,000,000
	1878.	
Clussia	1,750,000,000	4,386,000,000

Total France and Russia ......\$5,550,000,000 \$10,491,000,000 Increase .......4,941,000,000, or 90 per cent So that within the past fourteen years the three powers constituting the Dreibung have increased their debts in the aggregate, \$1,977,000,000, or at the rate of 53.5 per ent., while France and Russia combined have increased theirs by \$4,941,000,000, or at the rate of 90 per cent. Nor is this the rull measure of the increase of their military burthens, for, in addition to their enormous borrowings, the Driebund States nave increased their taxations 43 per cent. and France and Russia at the average of

22 per cent. These figures are positively astounding, both because of their enormous size and because of the immense growth in fourteen years of profound peace. If this has happened in peace what will occur in war?

The Journal of Commerce thinks that Myrtle Temple, I. O. G. T., Pine-Street these nations have already mortgaged their resources for military purposes to the full extent of the great increase in wealth that would otherwise have accrued to them from the marvellous development of industrial forces within the same period, so that, to them, the last half generation has been virtually lost for all the great ends of human progress. In some of them an actual retrogression has taken place. Since 1890 the revenue of Italy has fallen off \$50,000,000, and she is carrying a floating debt of \$125,000,000, against which she is unable to borrow a dollar, while her trade and finance are in a state of almost hopeless wreck, and there seems to be literally no remaining expedient for getting more revenue. What is to be the outcome of this most disastrous state of affairs? alt would seem inevitable ,that there must be war, disarmament, or bankruptey. If war, where will it burst?

> Russia has established a cordon around England's castern possessions which threatens a momentary rupture there France is ever now in the midst of an angry controversy with England over the delimitation of the new territory of which she recently robbed Siam, that may engender an armed collision there at any moment. Well may Lord Rosebery have said. as he recently said, "I say this with deliberation, that the frontier or India question does still cause great anxiety to me as Foreign Secretary." It may be, therefore, that the storm will first burst on England of which we recently pointed out th very great probability. If this occurs, will the Dreibund, or the alliance between Germany, Austria, and Italy, leave her to cope alone with these two gigantic powers in union? The selfishness of European politics may very well leave this to happen.. If it breaks out in Europe will England join the Dreibund and make common cause with it? We believe that the necessities of the case will force her to it, in which case short work ought to be made of all Russian armies that come out of Russia, and of all Russian and French fleets, and France will probably be made the victim of another overthrow beside which that of 1870 will be a bagatelle. She will probably be so divided up this time as to end her power to disturb the peace of Europe. But, as the first Napoleon always held, there will be no permanent peace in Europe until some measure can be found to compel Russia to disband her military establishment and live with her neighbors as a decent and orderly member of a great family. So long as she keeps up her huge armiels Germany and Austria are compelled to de the same, and that forces on France an armament that Gallie pride is only too glad to exercise itself for making. After Napoleon's disastrous attempt to coerce Russia, future attempts of the sort will

forced to disarm. THE OUTLOOK.

The indications of a disposition on the part of business to fevive are unmistakable. As we have on more then ene occasion pointed out, the great cessation

be very reluctantly undertaken, but there

will be no peace in Europe until she is

that took place in business was in manufacturing and not in distribution. The sales of jobbers and retailers fell off comparatively little during the last six months of 1893. The limitation was in production. The consequence is that supply has not kept pace with demand, and there are many evidences that manufacturing is beginning with an impetus that promisgreat activity. The New York Journal of Commerce, which is, in our judgment, the very best authority in the nation on such questions, estimates that within the past two weeks so many manufacturing industries that closed in 1803 have resumed operations that of those who were thrown out of employment in this way from 50 to 60 per cent, are now again at regular work, and, although they have, in most cases, had to accept reduced wages, they are receiving compensation in a lower scale of living ex-

The Journal of Commerce would not have made this statement if it had not had perfectly satisfactory evidence that it was true. We therefore take it as a fact that cannot be questioned, that more than one-half of the manufactories that were closed by the panic have again started up, and in two weeks, permanently. What a crushing answer this fact contains to the Republican claim that the panic was due to the Democratic threat to revise the tariff. Here are all the suspended manufactories commencing operations right in the midst of the revision of the tariff, but not until the government had planted itself squarely and firmly upon the proposition that

there should be no tampering with our

The condition of things undoubtedly contains one menace to a complete revival of prosperity. The permanent expenditures that have been fixed upon the government require a larger revenue than we now see any convenient method of raising. This deficiency contains the agitator's opportunity. He will embarrass the government in every way in his power with attempts to prevent the situation being dealt with upon sound financial principles. It will be his chance again to preach "free silver," "fiat" money, and every other kind of ism, and he will poke his visionary specifics for bankruptcy between the government and every sensible plan for dealing with the case. This may possibly start another alarm. But we hope and believe that the experience of the past six months has taught the country that nothing but disaster lies in his wild dreams, and that he will be able to do no more than raise a few bubbles on the surface, when he will disappear for a long time to come.

#### THE GOVERNORS OF VIRGINIA.

"Virginia, 1492-1802," by Margaret Vowell Smith, is the title of a book just issued, which has been laid on our table. The author is a daughter of the late Francis Lee Smith, a distinguished lawyer of Alexandria, Va. The work is a biographical sketch of all the Governors of the colony and the Commonwealth of Virginia from the earliest down to Governor McKinney. In addition it gives the chief events of each administration.

The work has been prepared with most painstaking care, and it is one of the most useful ami convenient books of reference for Virginia history of which we know. The reader will be surprised to see how many Governors Virginia has had, and the name of each one when he looks over this book, which he can do many times with unflagging interest,

### EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

New York Sun: The Hon. Henry Carter, of Montana, who is again honoring and delighting New York by his presence, says that he would cheer-fully give his celebrated set of Old Stellan chinners if he could but walk up Broad-way with the Hon. George Blies on one arm, and the Hon. Eriphilus Milholland on the other, and feel that Republican harmony was putting forth its pensive bloom once more. One little difficulty Mr Carter forgets. In planning his tableau of reconciliation he hasn't taken into ac-count the fact that, until he has two right arms, Mr. Bliss and Mr. Milholland will not walk up Broadway with him. Neither of these champions will con-cede the place of precedence to the other. Moreover, Mr. Carter has so often expressed a desire to have his right arm wither at the root if ever he bated one jot or tittle of his devotion to the Repub lican party, that his right arm is not especially attached to him, and is liable to leave him without notice at any moment of excitement.

New York World: The new bond issue is to meet a Republican deficiency. This is now established to the satisfaction of the most obtuse partisan by the fact that the plates that will be used for the new bonds were prepared under the direction of Secretary Poster, who contem-plated issuing bonds just before the en-of Mr. Harrison's administration. The deficiency which is now actually the Treasury was then certain, but was postponed by Mr. Foster's borrowings from New York banks. The cause of the deficiency, of course, existed long before a Democratic President and Con-gress were elected. It was Billion-Dollar Congress extraversions and McKeleine Congress extravagance and McKinley tariff legislation.

New York Times: Of course it is generally understood that the object of the Secretary of the Treasury in offering to sell bonds is to obtain gold, and he has therefore made the subscriptions payable in gold. There has been some talk, mostly n persons not particularly solicitous the prestige and prosperity of New York, and some from persons who would not unwillingly see some other city ad-vanced in those regards at the expense vanced in those regards at the expense of New York, that subscribers to the new loan would not be able readily to obtain the gold with which to pay their subscriptions in this city. We know of no foundation for any such opinion, and in some cases it is clear enough that the wish is father to the thought. So far as the requirements of the Treasury are concerned, it is, of course, a matter of concerned, it is, of course, a matter of indifference whence the gold is obtained. It would be just as useful if it came from cities outside of New York, and as there are some forty-odd millions so heid the largest single stock being some \$20,000,000 in Chicago—it is not at all unlikely that a considerable amount will be thus derived.

of police justices in this city when pass-ing sentences upon prisoners to indulge in Dogberry remarks, pompous moraliz-ing, etc., wholly gratuitous and beneath the dignity of a judicial magistrate.

A delightful surprise party was given last Tuesday evening, at the beautiful residence of Mrs. Vincent, at Midlothial. Dancing was engaged in, after which an elegant collation was served. Dancing was again resumed and kept up until a late hour. Among the ladies present were Misses Bessie and Maggie Ryan, of Richmond: Misses Dora McCaw, Jenette Jewett, Mayme Vincent, Orpha Woodfin. Minnie Morrisett, Victoria Vincent, and many others. The continuous was Masses. many others. The gentlemen were, Messrs.
Sam Clark, Jeffry Jewett, Jack Woodfin.
Henry Clay, William Twentymen, George
Jewett, Wille Morrisett, Frank Vincent,
and others.

VIRGINIA'S RESOURCES.

HOW THEY MAY BEST BE MADE KNOWN TO THE WORLD.

A New Geological Survey of the State and a Bureau of Information are the Points Pre-sed For.

Marion, Va., Jan. 15, 1804.
Editor Times: I read with much interest
your remarks in the issue of the 14th
on the question of immigration to the State, and was much impressed with the forcible manner of their application; more so since my connection with ginia Exhibit at the World's Fair year gave me an experience I other hould not have had. brought in contact with citizens of State in the union, and of many for countries, and I was surprised to how little was known of Virginia an resources. It was a melancholy fact, many intelligent persons from count not remote from the United States of not locate the State, and did not ke whether it was in the North of lifth South, whether it was a State or a Territory, and nothing of her resources, while they knew of California, Colorado, or the Dakotahs quite a good deal.

The comparatively incomplete and limited exhibit in the Department of Minand Mining was a revelation to a gremany well-informed persons of our country. The constant inquiry was: "If have these things as abundantly as claim, in a State as old as Virginia why have they not been brought to a attention of the world before this, a put into use?" Numerous application were made by business men for statist on crops and timber, on mineral indu-tries, facilities for transportation, on taation and many other things such pie would necessarily wish to know, affive to the advantages to be found in State like this, but, unfortunately, little information of this character could be

The Printed Matter.

After much effort and near the close the fair we succeeded in getting descriptive pamphiets from several counties, two or three cities, the hand-book by South ern governors and also that of Virginia published by the State Board of Agricu ture, which, together with a consideral quantity of printed matter, descriptive pregating in all some twenty or twenty five thousand copies, and gave them o to visitors, who seemed most desirous to get them. The whole number, however, could have been distributed in a single week. I mention this to give an ide of what an excellent opportunity the Expesition afforded for the circulation o printed matter descriptive of the Sinte and the advantages offered by her to en terprising men in every department of human industry. But that opportunit passed with only partial benefit to us and as you truthfully remark, if the immigrant comes, he must do so: "Un cultivated and unassisted by the means which wide-awake States put forth to at-

The painful truth is we are lacking in that peculiar kind of energy and tact that would induce citizens of less favored States to push their advantages for their full worth, and double their population and wealth in a few decades at most.

We spend too much money and time wrangling over political affairs, in seek-ing appointments to offices we are hardlly competent to fill, and when we get them show more concern for the emoluments they confer than we do for the welfare of the State we pretend to serve.

Inducem us of Oth r States.

When I saw the magnificent exhibits of other States, particularly some of the younger Western States, which, but a short while ago, were territories and noted the singleness of purpose manifested by them in displaying to the best advantage their material resources, I could but hope that the old Mother Virginia, whom we all love and venerate with a laudable and patriotic devotion would, it the near future, see that it was to the interest of herself and her children, to break away from the old lines, and join in the race for material advancement which would come and must com through the development and utilization of her magnificent natural resources ulture, horticulture, manufacturing, and mining.

Bureau of Information. She can, at least, have made a new geological survey of the State, and a compilation of such statistics as will what she has, and the progress she is making. At a moderate cost she could or-ganize and establish a bureau for the dissemination of such information as dissemination of such information as will attract attention, and give inquiries needful direction. This should be done, not as a heliday affair, nor for mutual admiration, nor the quiet repose of men, who have little appreciation for persistent labor, but it should be organized on

ent labor, but it should be organized on business principles and conducted with energy and zeal for future good.

The time has come in the history of the State, when her legislators should consider the matter seriously. We know they have the interest of the State at heart. They must recognize the importance of increasing taxable values, and I candidly elieve it can be done most effectually this way. JOHN T. APPERSON. in this way.

The Survey of the Oyster Grounds Discussed. Editor Times: The whole State of Virginia, and the saltwater part of it especially, owes the Chamber of Commerce, of Richmond, a debt of gratitude for the

Richmond, a debt of graticale for the Oyster Convention.

The whole ground was covered by the able men who discussed it. The addresses of Captain Rowe, Lieut. Winslow, Commissioner McDonald, and Prof. Brooks were full of accurate information, and placed the subject before the public in such a clear manner that no intelligent beneat man can eff.

None of these gentlemen regarded the oyster as a subject for special tax, but as a food supply. The idea held by many, that there are millions in it, must be dismissed, for if continued in the holders of it, will be classed with fool Sellers and of it will be classed with Col. Sellers and his bottles of eye-water for the Chinese The general assembly should now tak up the subject, and guided by practical and scientine teachings of the gentlemen mentioned above, place it upon its propel

Captain Rowe told to what extent oyster culture, unfaxed, had advanced in Connecticut, how it had created property on which the State derived a large stitutional tax, that the business was treated like all others. Lieut, Winslow told of the difficulties of oyster culture. under the most favorable opportunities that it required State aid (not financial) is the way of laws to give perfect title t the ground to be cultured and protection afterward. Col. McDonald discussed to rights of various classes to occupy the bottoms. There has been many wrongs in the past, for lack of definiteness, should be corrected, and it cannot be too soon. All interest should be settled, and the confusion and chaos that now exist should be dismissed for order and

Prof. Brooks took a broader view of the question than the others; lead us into new fields, and told us of the pasturage thereen and its source of sup-ply. This address will be valuable in considering any species of food supply from the waters, and knocks the oyster garden ine waters, and knocks the oyster gurden idea on the head, into which the 640,000 acres of bare bottoms is to be divided. I wish to say that these 640,000 acres have never been surveyed, examined, or sounded in any way, except for sailing ships over it and all that is known is that there is an area of large extent, and no more is known about it as owner. no more is known about it as oyster ground than is known of an equal area on the moon; some of it, however, is good for oyster culture no doubt, but most of it is not.

It was expected that Captain Baylo would give a full account of the survey-ing done by him. This part of the subject is of vital importance, and a detailed ac-count was looked for. To tell that the

hatural beds had been surveyed, and give us the lump sum of them in each locality, and the grand total in he State, did not deal with the subject, as many wished to hear the details. The base line of each bed should have been given and the permanent marks that designate them, so that should the stakes on the ground be removed by any cause, they can be re-established. A survey made accurately and permanently is of great value for all time to come; without these two points they are of no value whatever. The idea of the writer is, that stones fully four feet long and four heckes square should have been set in the high land adjacent to each local bed, for its base line and from these stones any and all notable and lasting landmarks should have been noted, such as chimneys to houses, hatural beds had been surveyed, and give been noted, such as chimneys to house etc., and all these local base lines should have been connected by course, distance and angles, to the base line established by the United States coast survey from which the United States marine charts are projected. Perhaps all this has been done: but the point I am making is, Captain Baylor did not tell us about these details, which would be extremely interesting and satisfactory, and I have no doubt but he can still entertain us through the columns of your paper his very important work, for which all interested would be grateful. Yours Respectfully.

ORRIS A. BROWNE.

Plea For Better County Roads.

Editor Times; Wishing to agitate the enactment of a general road-law, I ask space in your valuable paper for the following suggestions, hoping they may others to be given. So far it seems that the people of Norfolk county are more alive to the road question than are others. But why every county is not en-couraging some general legislation seems

cally mysterious.

A few object to taxing property for A few object to taxing property to such purpose—but are willing that persons between certain ages, with or without property shall do the road work; regardless of the inefficiency of the method, and the extreme injustice of such a measure, taxing labor to benefit capital lood roads mean thorough drainage; and a consequent general enhancement of real state—improvement in health conditions, as well as morality and manhood—is interpal improvement, pressures the beneficient

as well as morality and manhood—as their hal improvement measures the beneficient and progressive sentiment of a people. I would suggest that our Legislature enact a law which could be put into operation by any county through their libard of Supervi-sors—they being the direct elect of the people—which would be sufficiently broad and comprehensive to meet the necessi-ties of every county in the State.

To empower the Board of Supervisors of any county to levy a tax of rot less than ten, nor more than twenty cents on the numbered dollars on all taxable property within the county, to be levied and collected as after county outleading, but keep cted as other county collections, but kept separate and expended in the magisterial district in which it is collected—and with authority to issue bonds to the amount which said tax would pay the interest on, and create a sinking fund sufficient to redeem the bonds in six or eight years-also to empower these boards to make every regulation how and when their roads shall be worked, to appoint such persons as they may deem necessar therefor, and to stipulate the prices ! be paid respectively for the duties to be performed, and to take from such persons sufficient guarantee for compliance of the same, would be all the iggislation needed. Our stock law is a creditable general enactment, as it gives to every county through their elect the authority to call into effect the whole or any part of it at the desire of the people.

A general road law on the same plan, would work most effectually with least friction. To comment on the benefits of good highways in comparison with what we now endure seems unnecessary—a blind man can feel mud, if he can't see it. Is the General Assembly of Virginia equal to the demand. Are they really the representatives of the people of a State who I believe desire to stand among the

of good government? Respectfully Mathews county, Va.

When pain and anguish wring the brow A ministering angel thou"-Bromo-Seltzer

first in every essential feature responsiv

The past week has been a busy one in our Millinery Department. Despite the lateness in the season, we have been rushed in our work-rooms. The heretofore unheard of reductions in prices made on Hats, Trimmed and Untrimmed, has been the attraction.

We shall continue this GREAT JANU-ARY REDUCTION SALE until our entire stock of Winter Millinery is disposed of.

### Mourning Millinery.

Our stock of Crepe and Nuns' Veiling Bonnets and Veils is exceptionally large and complete in every detail.

Your special attention is called to our stock of Priestley's Veilings and Crepes, which are so well known that our praise is not needed. We are also showing several new effects in Net and Chenille Dot Veilings in black and colors.

### ANNUAL SALE

### MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

We have been fortunate enough to secure from an unfortunate maker, who was compelled to ruise cash, several hundred dozen Muslin Under-Garments, at less than manufacturer's cost. This lot comprises a complete variety of Children's as well as Ladies' Under-Garments, which are warranted to be of best quality muslin, well made, and perfect fitting, and just such work as you would secure were you to have them made at home. was under your personal supervision.

We have no 12c. Corset Covers or 25c. Chemise, but show only reliable and serviceable garments. The entire lot will be placed on sale

TO-DAY, and continue during the entire month. We have on hand several hundred yards

of Short Ends of Hamburg and Swiss Embroidery and Inserting, which will be closed out at about 50c. on the dollar of its real value; also several special bargains in Ecru and Black Bourdon and Venetian Lace, which is in such strong

## CLOAKS AND CAPES.

Your dollars spent in our Cloak Department now come as near getting double value as you will be likely to again. If you have a garment to buy, don't fail to give us a look. We are determined to close out every Winter Garment in

Corner Fourth and Broad Streets.

11, 13, 15 and 17 East Broad. DUCTION SALE finds us on the home stretch, and it's pre-eminently time for prompt action. The saving embraces items from all the departments, including

a most interesting sale of Silks.

14 pieces Black Brocaded India Silks, 22 inches wide—well, no matter what the price ought to be, 89c a yard now.

1 piece only of All-Silk Black Bengaline, 21 inches wide, \$1.48 you paid; \$1 now, Black Satin Duchess, 21 inches wide, %c,

Only half piece left of \$2.25 Satin Duchess, \$1.59 for it.
7 pieces Colored Brocade Rhadamas,

dainty figures, in green, old rose, and brown, all silk, 63c, from 89c.

16 pieces All-Silk Surahs—we mean the fie quality—tie this week; all shades. 10 different styles in Evening Silks, 22 per cent, off the former prices this week.

We are offering you To-Day pieces WORSTED DRESS GOODS, picked out of the 500 qualities, all wool, for 25c a yard. 3 pieces 6-4 All-Wool Camel's-Hair Dress

Sultings, 52c, from 55c.

Sultings, 52c, from 55c.

5 pieces 27-inch Gray Camel's-Hair—the manufacturers say they are all wool; they look it, but they are not—121-2c. a yard. 3 pieces All-Wool Plaid Dress Goods,

were 68, 75, and 89c; 50c now. 6 pieces Solid Color Domestic Popilns, best shades, 121-2c, from 19c. The handwriting is on the wall

for imported Dress Patterns. \$8 and \$10 Patterns for \$5. \$12 and \$15 Patterns for \$6.50.

In BLACK DRESS GOODS it is safest to pin one's faith to makers who have won reputation for perfection in their lines, hence Priestley and Lubin weaves predominate; you suit your fancy in the full assurance that the fabric and finish is right. These are the stuffs we have marked 25 per cent, off on this week,

#### CURTAINS.

SEVERAL CAUSES MAY OPE-RATE TO MAKE GOODS BUY-ABLE AT LESS THAN REAL ment, you buy the rest; that's VALUE. You know the story of | what half price amonts to, All above our overstock in LACE CURTAINS. \$5.00 are tailor-made. Wraps car-Two thirds of them have been dis- ried over means loss to us; good to posed of. More corners cut off the nobody. We'd rather distribute prices this week to move the the benefit now. balance.

\$3.50 Nottingham Lace Curtains, in Ecru or White, 31-2 yards long, \$1.50 now, Imitation Cluny Lace Curtains, 4 yards long, \$2 a pair, from \$3.50.

Double Border Point d'Esprit Centre Curtains, 31-2 yards long, \$1.75 a pair, PICTUR' from \$3.19.

from \$3.19.

35 Irish Point Curtains, extra heavy pattern, \$3.50.

37.50 Irish Point Curtains, handsome designs, \$5.

White Point d'Esprit, Frilled Edge (Novelty) Curtains, were \$5.50 a pair,

50 per cent. reduction on Real Brussels Tambour and Silk Curtains. Only a few pair of each left. The price of the making is off this lot of UNDERWEAR. "This lot" means thousands of garments. The "off for making" means a price-cut that perhaps will never occur again. The stock of Herzog, Mayer & Co., of Philadelphia, bought by us at about half value, is not to be repeated at will. As yet, there is a generous stock of

every sort. 75c for Cambrie Gown, 8 cluster-tucked neck and down the sleeves. 140 for Cambrie Gown, V-neck, full puff yoke, Empire style, full ruffle of

embroidery down front, around neck and sleeves. \$2 for Cambric Gown, tucked yoke, rever of embroidery over shoulders and down back, collar and cuffs with

embroidery edge. 50c for/Cambric Corset Cover, square

neck of embroidery.
The for Cambric Corset Cover, square neck of Medicis lace.
If for Cambric Corset Cover, square neck of Val. lace, inserting and embroidered beading. Nainsook edge.
Well-made Corset Covers for 19c.

5c for Drawers, cluster tucks, made with yoke and tape. 9c for Cotton Drawers, ruffle of em-

broidery, cluster of 8 tucks. 50c for Drawers, handsome hemstitched ruffle, edged with Val. lace. 50c for Cotton Skirt, cambric ruffle, 5 cluster tucks.

Lamp Frames just received. THE COHEN CO. THE COHEN CO.

# Thalhimer Bros'.

Dissolution and Mark-down Sale still attracts the crowds and saves Money to those looking for Bargains. WE HAVE PICKED OUT SOME GREAT BARGAINS FOR THIS WEEK:

15 pieces Colored Dress Goods that sold at 15c and 12% or othis week at 6% a yard.
25 pieces Double-fold Colored Dress Goods that sold at 25c go this week at 12% or a yard.
250 Romnants Colored and Black Dress Goods from 5c to 55c a yard which sold at 13% a yard.

### Last Week of the Great Silk Sale!

Wash Silks and China Silks at 575c; regular the and 50c grade.

New Black Moires, Black at ins. and other Black Silks at 50c to \$1.50 a yard.

1 case 7-8 Fruit of the Loom Bleached Cotton for this week at 65c a yard; regular price, 10c.

In order to give all our customers a chance to get some of it, we will only sell it yards to any

s customer.

1 bale 4-4 Fine Brown Cotton at Mic a yard; regular kind we sell at 85% a yard.

1 case 10-4 Utica B eached Sheeting for this week only at 25c a yard.

1 case 10-4 Androscoggin Bleached Sheeting for this week only at 25c a yard.

Flannel Underw ar to be slaughtered this week—too much on hand, and must be sold.

All our Ladies' and Men's Gray Flannel Vests and Pants that sold at \$1.00, \$1.25, and \$1 to sold this week at 15c apiece.

All our Chitdren's Red and White Vests and Pants that were 75c and 63% to be sold at 25c.

### apiece, Ali our Children's Natural Wool Vests and Fants that were 8750, 73c, and erige to be sold at 375c apiece. i adies' White Ribbed Vests and Pants that were 375c, 50c, and \$1 to be sold at 20c, 50c, and 20c.

#### CLOAKS! **CLOAKS!** Not too late to get or buy a Bargain-\$25, \$20, \$18, and \$15

Cape Coats all go at \$10 apiece. \$15, \$12, and \$10 Plain and Fur-trimined Coats all go at \$5 A few Black and Colored Coats left at \$2.50; were \$7.50 and \$5,

THALHIMER BROS'.

BICHMOND. Monday, January 22, 1894.

It is entirely impracticable to

print all of the items-numbering

between 2,000 and 3,000-that go to

make up the GRAND REDUCTION

SALE, for newspaper talk costs

money. Never has the Big Store done such January selling. Never was there such stock to draw from, never as many thousands to cater for. The third week of our RE-

\$1 for Cotton Skirt, 8-inch ruffle of embroidery. \$1.25 for Skirt, ruffle of Torchon, insert-

ing, and edge.
See for Cotton Chemise, yoke of all-over embroidery, edged with lace.
See for Cotton Chemise, yoke of em-

the for Cotton Chemise, square neck of embroidery, edge of embroidery. New line of Shams-prices \$1.50, \$2, \$5, and \$5,50,

NEW GINGHAMS leave old styles not a leg to stand on. Such exquisiteness of designing has not before been shown. When did Cotton stuffs possess such beauty? Here are hundreds of choice Gingham pickings at 1214c. Our 1633c qualities hail from where the thistle grows

The Satin Stripe Ginghams at the are from France; a glance tells you that.

Our 59c Silk Ginghams are marvels of beauty, and what a quantity to select from.

Percales in miewinter; look likethey were wrought by Irish industry in place of American, They are in dainty figures and stripes, Some roc and others 121/4c.

A midsummer's deludge of fine

The Irish Lawns are also here in their new features. Fine in texture yet strong and durable. A good many designed for us specially.

Over 400 LADIES' WRAPS look at us and say: "We are too many to pass the middle of January with!" The warning is taken, and commencing Monday Morningand lasting for the week as to such picking as the late comers bid fair to get-we give you half the gur-

There is going to be a bustling time in our House-Furnishing department this week. PICTURES and CHAIRS will play a great hand

PICTURES, lox14, light-shaded frames, value Tot, for Etc.
22x27 Pastelles, frames ernamented in
white and gold, and white and silver,
value 32, for 25c.
25x25 Pastelles, embossed frames, white
and gold, and white and silver, value
32.75, for 51.55.

16x2s Panel Pastelles, corved frames, white and gold, white and silver, value

25x30 Engraving, highly polished cas frame, value \$2.50, for \$1. 30x31 Mexican Oil Painting, frame of cyldical oils oxidized silver and polished onk, value, \$5, for \$1.95,

American artists, carved, white and gold and white and sliver frames, value 53, for \$1.59. 28x49 Free-Hand Pastelles, clive frame. hand ornamented in gold, value 55, for \$10.

CHAIRS-Reed and Rattan Rocking Chairs, for ished in sixteenth century, shellac and Ladies' Rockers, fancy back, worth \$1. or \$1.50.

for \$1.80.
Ladies' Hockers, fancy and spin ite back, value \$5. for \$3.45.
Ladies' High, Fancy Back Rocker, value \$5. for \$2.35.
Ladles' Rockers, fancy back and bottom, value \$7, for \$4.90. Large, Comfort Rockers, with Byren rol', worth 59, for \$6.09. Another shipment of those large

MISCELLANEOUS.

### Decorated Parlor Coal Vases,

Arm Rockets for \$2.00.

gold feet, were \$2.94- ow \$2.75. Extension Library Lamp, decorated shade, was \$4.49-now \$2.75. Another for \$5.00, Was \$8.80. Decorated Japanned Toilet Sets, \$1.25-now 90c. A new shipment of Fancy Shape